PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 8.—No. 52.1

ABERDEEN, MONROE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

WHOLE NO.-416.

The Andependent, 18 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY VESEY & PEEBLES.

TERMS .- Three dollars per annum n advance, or four dollars if payment be delayed to the end of the year.

"charged double the advertising rates, and must be paid for in advance.

Political or other kind of circulars or ad-

dresses affecting the interests of primale individunls, will be considered adverturents.

**Candidates names announced as follows: Forcounty offices, sive dollars; Sinteand District offices, ten hollars—invariably

IBY AUTHORITY ! . Laws of the United States.

Passed during the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress. [Punite Acr-No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the sup-

dred and fifty four.

Re it enacted by the Scient, and Hause of Representatives of the United States of Laurence at Congress assembled. That the Islanding simes be, and the same are hereby, appropriated our of may money in the treasury not otherwise appro-priated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty four;
For pay of the army, one million eight bun dred and fourteen thousand seven handred and fifty nine dollars: Provided, That the satary of the military storekeepers of the Ordanoes department in Oregon. Uniformin, and New Maxico, shall be center be one thousand two shanded and fits stollars personners.

For the remounting of the four companies

March third, eighteen hundred and forty sever eighteen thousand five hundred dollars: Prorided. That the sums be expended at the dis-cretion and by direction of the President of the United States; For the defence of San Francisco, California

re hundred thousand dollars. For continuing the descutes at the following forts, vix:

FLORIDA. Fort Jefferson, at Garden Keys or Tortagus Islands, one is melred thansand dollars; Fort Taylor, Key West, seventy live thou-

GEORGIA. Fort Pulaski, including barracks and quarters, twenty thousand dollars. Fort Sumter, Charleston, hardur,

dred and ten thousand account Fort Carroll, Soilers's Point; Bultimore har-

bor, fifty thousand DELAW RE.

Fort Delaware, Pen Putch Island, Delaware

Fort Knox, Penobscot river, fifty five thou-

sand dollars. M.488.4CHU-ETTS. Fort Warren, Eoston backer, forty five housand dollars; Fort Warthrop, Governor's Island, Boston,

twenty nine thousand five hundred and seven-ty three dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence six hundred and fitteen thousand eight hous-dred and forty seven dollars; For communition of forage for officers'

horses, one mandred and four choused have hundred and twenty eight dodiers; For payments in hea of clothing for afficers' servants, thirty six thousand three hundred

and twenty dollars;
For expenses or recruiting, forty three thou-

sand two hundred dollars;
For three months' extra pay for non-com-

missioned officers, nutsionins, and privates, on recalistment, ten thousand dollars, For subsistence in kind, one million, and

twenty eight thousands four hundred and ninety seven dollars;
For clothing for the army, camp and gar-

rison equipage, and horse equipments, three hundred and fifty two thousand one hundred and forty three dollars and fifty six cents;

For the regular supplies of the quartermas ter's department, convisting of hiel, lorage is quartermaster's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the acflemen, and such companies of infinitry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized enumber of officer's larges when serving at the

field and at the outposts, of straw tor soldlers bedding, and of stationery, hielading compa-ny and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blik forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one unfil-ion and fifty thousand dollars; For the incidental expenses of the quarter-

master's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers cates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the crea-tion of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and shospitals; the constaction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than too days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninoteen; expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the sing officers, and crains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the inter-ment of non-commissioned officers and sol-aliers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, in-cluding hire of interpreters, spice, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to offiand thirty eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pur-

rooms of non-comains loned officers and soldiers; gran-loness for the proception of cannon including the necessary tools and material for the objects enumerated, and for rent of quarters and officers for officers, and barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their necommodation; for storelenness for the suckeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer canton-ments and encampments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For creeting barracks and quarters of the Republican Fock of the Kansas river, sixty five thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on daity without troops one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of the massive and sold gagge, when travelling on daity without troops one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the array, including the language of the troops, when moving either language of the troops, when moving either hydrologist move of the array, including the language of the troops, when moving either hydrologist move of the array had observed the adjustment of the supportation of the array, including the language of the troops, when moving either hydrologist move of the array had observed the adjustment of the supportation of the array including the language of the troops, when moving either hydrologist move of the array had observed the supportation of the supportation of the supportation of the array including the language and borses equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and Al banas, for advances made approach and array so of the support of the array had observed the array in the travelling and the travelling and the travelling of the array had a suppopulation of the array and the travelling of the array had a suppopulation of the array and the travelling and the process of the array had a suppopulation of the array had a suppopulation of the array had a suppo

delayed to the end of the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arterars are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one doffar per square—ten lines or less—for the first insertion, and fifty cents ther square for each subsequent insertion.—
Business Cards, not exceeding one square, ten dollars for the season. Advertisements which are not marked with the number of insertions, will be inserted 'till forbid, and scharged accordingly.

On yearly advertisements, a liberal dissecount will be made. The privilege of yearly sadvertisers is confined to their own special business or trade.

All articles of a personal nature will be charged double the advertising rates, and control the service may require it to circumstances of the service may require it to circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordinance, ordinac stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, forifications, frotter posts and army depote freights, tools, and ferriages; for the purchase and line of Loses, mules, oxen, the purchase and line of Loses, males, oxen, wegons, carts, drays, ships, and other seagoing vessels and hours; for the transportation of supplies, and for garrien purposes; for drayage and carage at the excent point, hire of teamsters; transportation of finds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sading public sunsports on the various rivers, the Guifof Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and for proporing water at such posts as from their stantion require that it be brought from a distance, one militim five hundred thousand dishars.

mounted riffemen, and such companies of in-fantey as may be mounted, sac hundred and

righty thousand dollars; For the medical and hospital departments, by two thousand to live; For cannon, gon turringes and projectles or senerals; delenes, two littled thousand

ottars; For ordinance, ordinance stores, and supplies

For the maintagues of arms of the ordinance expected and the control of protects of the ordinance expected on the ordinance expected on the mail of the maintagues of the mail op-

ollars. To make good damages at Harper's Ferry.

theory at Springfield armory, forty six thou-authout minery flux designs; from but. That, compand after the first slay of July mext, the mical entire two systems is an inner contorminal ement of the public armories, that formerly existing under the superintendence of each officers or that now existing under the separamentalists of officers of the ordannes department;

For arsenuls, forty one thousand and seventy one dollars; and that the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to abults such of the area at of the Lunted States as in his

the arrends of the Lunted States as in its judgment may be useless of an accessary.

For arrentages to July first aughteen hundred and aftern payable through the office of the fixed Xiolitor, under an act approved May first eigenventamented and twenty, in addition to an acceptantial distance of seven thousand four mainted and twenty six dollars remaining in the treasury on the finitesh of September, one thousand eight luminesh and fifty two three thousand first hundred and fifty two three thousand five hundred archives.

For arrentages of pay, attensiones, and electing due to Capsain Reliant Welker's company of Virginar voluntiers, which served in the war with Green lecture in eighteen hundred and twelve and three on the aum of tentant first plant dollars and there hadred and first four dollars and there hadred and first four dollars and their one-cours, to be paid out to the officers and solders of said company, or their

and thely one cones, to be paid out to the om-creasing soldiers of said company, or their long representatives, under the order of the Secretary of War, upon the production of such apposes solidies him as to the identity of said officers and soldiers, and that they have not

been paid.
For bridges and establishing community tions between Fort Leavenworth and the Re-pu'dican Fork of the Kausay river, elever thousand seven handred and twenty five dol

Faring and quatters for officers of the army serving on lighthouse duty, the payment of weich is no longer made by the Quarterof ween is no longer made by the Quartes-master Department, four thousand and fifty three dollars and eighty seven cents; For faciously spacers and for mileage or transportation for others and enlisted men of the army serving on the cost survey in ca-

ses no longes provided for by the Quartermaster Department, ten thousand dollars. Provided That the unitual coast survey report shall be passed by a general court of the whole coasts of size United States, on as large a scale as nonthe Gulf stream, and showing by lines the pro-bable limit to which soundings of instanseero will extend, and showing by the use of colors and explanations the exact portions of our such other parts of the coasts of which the tra-angulation, the topography, and the soul-dings have been completed, but not publish-ed, and also such parts of the coasts of which the transplators and topography.

Florida for the Services of her troops under hundred and lifty one, by the provisions states for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for like services, as pre-scribed by the act approved thirty first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled An act maming appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the tield of Jone, eighteen hundred and fifty three," and that the Secretary of War be authorized to distribute

reers, and the expenses incident to their putnit; the various expenditures required for the
gress.

Six. 3. And be te further exacted. That the Secretary of War be directed to report to Googresmounted filled and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, fine and such
shoeing tools. Horse and male shoes, iron,
hire of veterinary surgeous, and medicines for
houses and mules, three hundeed thousand
dollars:

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging
barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, whaves, and ways at the several posts
and army depots; for temporary cantonments,
and the authorized furniture for barracks

and the authorized furniture for barracks

Itowa according to her representation in Congress.

Itowa according to her representation in Congress.

Six. 3. And be it further exacted. That the Secrehard be in part of the discinct of the angle of the angle of the angle of the sun of several further exacted. That the Secrehard or report to Googresshard the authorized further sharted. That the Secreshard is further exacted. That the Secrehard or report to Googresshard the authorized further sharted. That the Secreshard is further exacted. That the Secrehard or report to Googresshard the authorized further sharted. That the Secreshard is further exacted. That th

The Weekly

(Prace Acr-No. 58)

Menute and Donna of Espres

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and dicharge righting, accounty six thousand five insules.

could began fifty-our thousand dollars;

one and do hire.

2. And be in further emerted, That there havely, appropriated out of any power in the

as to pay a few and conversages meanly. That seems for A. And for it further enacted. That seems rec of the not cultilled "AA and undergo agreement for the secretic of the Post Office Departmenting the festal year enging the tantioth of June 1 managements of the medical and first stores, and have purposes, and approved the thirty has August them the festal and the second of the purposes, and approved the thirty has August management can be an approved the thirty has August management can be an approved to the thirty has August management of the few and the few and

no is invely, repealed.

Approved Masch 2, 1853.

TARIFF.-This puzzling name is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the staits of Gibraltar. It was the last stronginoid which the Moors disputed with the Christians; and when the former field possession of both the pillars of Hercules, it is the law, but when this is determined, he was here that they levied contributions for acts in obedience to law and not a vessels entering the Mediteraneau, whence light of his own choice or discretion.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jackson, April 7, 1853. To the Editors of the Mississippian:

GENTLEMEN -- About four weeks since. I published in your paper, an Executive Proclamation on the subject of the elections which will occur in the State of Mis issippi in November next. In that proclamation I directed the returning officers in the different count es to hold an election, in the State at large, of five members of Congress: considering as I did at the time, that the District System was no longer in existence. I had adopted this view of the matter upon some reflection, and after advising with various worthy gentlemen of great judicial learning. Though I have reeding, ar one of quite a difficult charac uncertain what precise course I was bound to pursue, in the embarrassing predicament in which the Legislature left me last Auiuma; yet having, upon the whole, come to the conclusion that it would be best to order an election of five members in the State at large, I was willing, under earnest solicitation on the subject, from various quarters, to make known what would be my official action in the case several months earlier than I was bound by law to do. I on received with general satisfacion, and that a hearty acquiescence would have been accorded to it among all classes of our citizens. To my great surprise, however, it has evidently awakened coniderable public discontent among personof high standing in the community, of ev-ery shade and complexion as to party peli-tics. This state of things has induced me again to examine the point in controversy with several distinguished legal gentlemen in regard to the course proper to be pur sood. I confess that my own mind yet de eidedly inclines to the opinion upon which I have heretofare acted. But, never having conceived that any great principle was in volved in my action on this subject, and never having been over tenacious, either, as to matters of mere form; being perfect-ly confident also that our five Representatives will be allowed to take their seats in Congress, in whatever mode they may lap-pen to be elected; I have finally deter-mined to regulate my costs by the opin-ion of this Attorney General of the State who is made, by law, my constitutional ad viser in regard to such matters; more es of Errors and Appeals (for whose writte opinion I should have applied but for his absence from Jackson at this moment,) the Chancellor of the State, ex-Chancellor Cocke, and other learned jurists. I trust that after this cheerful sacrifice of on my part, under a grave sense of officia

Phave the honor to request that you in sert the following communications addressed to me by various gentlemen, which have been interested to above and obligation of the control of the servant.

H. S. FOOTE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jackson, April 6, 1853.

Hon. H. S. Foste, Governor, &c.,

Six.-1 and in receipt of your communi-

cation of this morning. You have ex-pressed a wish for a prompt knower and I press an opinion long entertained and care

In answer to your first question I reply that "the legal and proper mode of con-ducting the approaching Congressional electrons," is as follows: To bold an election for one member of Congress in each of the Districts as marked out by the Act of 1846, page 123, and to hold an election i every county in the State for the fifth or ad ditional member, as provided by the Act of 4850, page 120. The only mode of avoid ing this result is to show that the Acts of 1846 and 1850, are inconsistent or repugever been repealed? It so, when and where? It cannot be repealed by a Congrassicant enactment. What State law conflicts with its None as I can see. Is i to a kindred subject, our Congressional Representation. The rule of law is uni-versal, that it both Acis be merely affin mative, and the substance such that both may stand together, here the latter do not repeal the former, but they shall both have a concurrent efficacy." Under this rule, both of these laws must operate. We the Act of 1846, we elected them by Dis ricts In 1850 the Legislature anticipated an increase in our Representation or der the census of that year. What provision was made for it! In that event, the Governor is to order "an election to be held at the next general election" for such addi-State "shall be entitled to in the said Con-gress which said additional Representatives shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large maler the general ticket system." Does this conflict with the Act of 1846 in any way? It does not touch a fea-ture of it in fact or in principle. They are both affirmative-one as to the mole of electing the old, the other the new members. The substance of each is not repug-nant-in fact the latter is but a supplement the Act of 1846 as repealed, under what law will you elect thould members! There must be some legal authority for the election. You cannot elect under the Act of "such additional Representative," Con-strue both laws together and you have a

legal warrant for the election of all the members to which Mississippi is by law entitled in the next Congress.

2. Answer to your second question: That

order by proclamation an election in the mode designated by the laws of the State.

I have the honorito be, Most respectfully, your ob't serv't, D. C. GLENN, Attorney General

substantially correct. Respectfully, GEO. T. SWANN.

Though I have hitherto been inclined to think the Act of 1846 inoperative since the late apportionment act, since I have seen regoing opinion I am satisfied it is

o His Excellency, Gov. H. S. Foote:

Sir.—In answer to your inquiries, I have dozen or more wires and each wire is made them to hold them on to "this glorious Union." To His Excellency, Gov. H S. Foote:

E. S. FISHER.

To His Excellency, Gov. H. S. Foote: CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE,

sentatives to which this State will be enti- -x-corporals in the Mexican war; ex-Gentled, in the Congress of the United States, erals taking wine with ex-messengers of a should be elected under the provisions of burean; ex-Ambassadors sleeping with asthe act of 1846. The additional member to piring ex-porters of a department, ex-Conwhich the State is entitled under the late gressmen embracing ex-postmasters of wesapportionment law, cannot be chosen under tern towns; ex-Charges and ex-clerks ex-the District system, for the reason, that the changing promises of assistance to one an-act of 1845 makes no division for the elec-other—in a word, a general reciprocity sysion of such member, hence the only mode, tem is a topted, with a certain degree

of the State, to some a proclamation for the new and better one. Accordingly, old election of Representatives in Congress Postmasters want to be collectors of cusand other officers. The mode or manner of toms, old collectors want to be foreign consuch elections must be regulated by the suls, and old Charges want to be full mindaw, which you have no power to settle, isters, though content if necessary, to put though you may, in the exercise of a sound up with their old berths, discretion, give your opinion of the law or The "papers" of each applicant for an ofits reasonable construction.

His Excellency Henry S. Foote:

and one by the State at large, would in my prised when he finds that the same "son" opinion best comport with the scenningly and the same "head" have given stronger This view results from the consideration, that the increased representation to which the State is entitled, under the apportion-ment, does not, in my opinion, abrogate the State law requiring the members of Congress to be elected by four Districts; loasmuch as the law of the State further provides; that it shall be the day of the Governors, to issue his precimance for any additional anomber, to which the State may dent, and his constitutional advisers. In

neat, by Congress, did have the effect vir- w. amation for all the Representatives to be gratuiate both him and the country dected by the State at large. This not of his discretion, but on his judgement, of what the legal rule was; and thus take ac-Whether the one mode, or the other, be dopted, as a practical question, I think it of little importance; let that be as it may, assuredly the fault, if any, is not with the Executive, but with the Legislature. With great respect your obedient ser've, STEPHEN COCKE.

JACKSON, April 6, 1853. Hon. H. S. Foote, Guerraor, &c.: Sin-In reply to your communication of this date, we are of opinion that the Act of 1846 is now in force in this State in regard to the election of the fattr members of Conshould, under said act, be elected by the Districts as therein established. We are also of opinion, that the election of the fifth member of Congress, under the late apportionment, can only take place by the general ticket system, as provided for by law previous to the Act of 1846. Perhaps the Act of 1850 has expired by its own himitation, but if this be so, we nevertheless think that the Act of 1833 would perhaps prevail so as authorize the election of a fifth member by the general ticket system. At all events, nothing will be lost by this course, since the election of one in that made will be as valid as the election of five, and we know of no other mode under the law in which said slith member can be

Very respectfully, Your ob't ser'ts, JNO. W. C. WATSON, C. R. CLIFTON

I concur in the opinion of the Attorney Jeneral. JNO D. ELLIOTT. The Battle of the Spoils.

The most graphic and amusing account ington, for the offices in the gift of the President and the Departments, is from the pen of the editor of the Philadelphia Eve-ning Bulletin, who has recently been in the midst of the males, and speculates up-on the odd sights which he saw. He says that neither Goth at Rome, the Turks at Constantinople, nor the alried powers at Paris, had more complete possession of the Capitol, than has the army of disinterested office hunters at Washington. They crowd Pennsylvania avenue, they swarm around the National Hotel and Willard's, they o-vercen the Departments, and they keep close gard around the white House. They are billeted all over town in hotels, boarding-houses, bar-rooms, and bowling alleys. They are a sleepless, auxious army, and you meet them at the most unreasonable hours, in the most unreasonable places, pondering over their individual chances, and ready to waylay every passing predes trian with an order to "stand and deliver either his influence or his opinion. A man's life is scarcely safe in Washington just now. As for his liberty, that is surren-

dered the moment he puts foot on the pave-There is an average of twenty applieants for every office in the Government's

to say that, when you consulted myself and my associates on the Bench, touching the proper mode of electing Representatives in Congress, I was of opinion that the mode laid down in your proclamation was the true one. At your special solicitation I have again given the subject a hasty examination; and, whilst I still retain the opinion formerly expressed, I am compelled to eonfess that, in my judgement, there is not much room for doubt whether the District system is or is not in force at the pressure. All the time that the rival candimum. All the time that the rival candisory to open a dozen or more advectors. The FANCY YOUNG MAN.

This abitual is the smallest of all the race of human pupples which infest society, to the gratification of young laddes made after the same diminative pattern, and to more some thousands of offices in his gift, where will be such dire confusion that it would require a thousand clear healts to settle a man for one office or an office for a man. All the time that the rival candisport of the presentatives to open a dozen or the time.

The FANCY YOUNG MAN.

This abitual is the smallest of all the race of human pupples which infest society, to the gratification of young laddes made after the same diminative pattern, and to the disput of all of the male sex who homomy some thousands of offices in his gift.

Young alan is a thing of the tailor's and the disput of all the gratification of young laddes made after the same diminative pattern, and to the disput of all the gratification of young laddes made after the same diminative pattern.

Young alan is a thing of the disput of the disput of the male sex who homomy of the disput of the male sex who homomy of the disput of the male sex who homomy of the disput of the male sex who homomy of the disput of the male sex; the disput of the male sex who home of the disput of the male sex; the disput of the male sex who home of the disput of the male sex; the disput o to say that, when you consulted myself and to operate galvanically upon a dozen or ent time. It is force at all, I am decide by dates are watching one another, they are of opinion that there is no law authorising as bland as zephys in their intercepts. ent time. It in force at all, I am decidently of opinion that there is no law anthorising or providing for the election of the fifth member, holding, as I do, that the act of 1850 is nolonger operative. I have the honor to be,

Your Irlend and obetient servant,

The state of the service of

that smooths away all difference of rank and fortune. This patriotic hunt for office has been discovered since the Declaration Signature of the proposition of the Representation of the Representation of the restriction of the Representation of the Representat you will see ex-Govenors arm-in-arm with ex-corporals in the Mexican war; ex-Gen-

if any exists, of electing such Representa-tive, is by the voice of the whole people.

I doubt not your authority, as Executive some of any office is a title to the grift of a

fice are inspected by every applicant for every other office, and by the time each Very respectfully,
CHAS, SCOTT, every other office, and by the time can signs for his friends, a most formidable array of signitures is presented. Each man flatters himself that the President cannot Dear Sin—Your letter of to-day, is now below me. I have looked into the questions submitted, but furriedly. From the examination and reflection I have given the subject, it is, and has been, my opinion, that on the failure of the Legislature to intellectual head of the Postoffice Department of the State, so as to have five Recomment. listrict the State, so as to have five Repre-ment. Another is a member of an influensentatives elected under the late apportion. tial church, and can get up a story of relig-ment of Congress, though the State laws on ious persecution, which must tell upon a the subject are a good deal confused, taken pious administration. Still another relies ogether, a construction that should require upon the joint promises of a favorite son or be election of four members by Districts, a head of a Department, and is a little surxpressed intention of the Legislature. recommendations to some wholly unexpec-This view results from the consideration, ted rival. The letters of ex-Presidents, ex-

be entitled under any apportionment law of the bewilderment resulting from all this, it Congress—tre election to be conducted as is not to be wondered at that some of the Conting to the State election laws.

If, in this view, I am wrong, and I am by no means conclusive in my opinion, it make no changes at all. As for the Presi-would seem to tollow, that if the apportions deat himself, if he gets safely out of the god that now surrounds hi qually to abrogate the State laws, by their sutile down to administrative duties without mappropriateness to the objects to be at- having his brains completely turned and tained, the Gevernor should is we his proc- his health utterly destroyed, we shall con-

> Transient vender of Slaves. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jackson, 6th April, 1853. To the Shariffs of the State:

nitations from you in regard to transient vendors of slaves. You wish to know what is the Tax to be enforced against them. I against and collect from them in all cases where they are dealing in the sale of slaves as merchandize the same tax as is due from ransiont vendors of merchandize generaltax them, and does so tax them, and they are clearly liable. If they refuse to pay the tax levy and sell and force them to enjoin you. The Courts can then settle it.—
I have no doubt what their decision will be. A case is already in a second of the force of the said many singular instances of mirage occurred. The villages situated upon small be. A case is already in a second of the said many singular instances of mirage occurred. be. A case is already in progress in Adams county, which will folly test the question. In the mean time, the State should not be deprived of a large amount of revelage in the progressive and the same direction. noe by any neglect on the part of her offi-cers. I am often referred to the case of log the sand with its own bright hues, and James vs. Elder I Cushman R. 135, as setting this point against the State. This is rich and luxuriant country. So complete That case was decided under the | was the deception, that the troops hastened law of 1844. These proceedings are hal forward to retresh themselve amid those under the sixteenth section of the 1850, a law passed specially to meet the case of these traders, and to supply the defects of the former laws as pointed out in James vs.

The securingly miraculous appearance

You will, therefore, in all cases, as here-tolore instructed by the Auditor, and as ad-vised by private letter (to many of you)

gaged in the exercises of the Jubiles, was from this office, proceed to assess, levy and collect from transient, vendors of slaves as merchantize, the same tax as is due from

Turning State's Evidence.-Gen. James N. Bettune, of Columbus, our readers are aware, recently established a paper by the name of the Council Store, the ject of which is the open advocacy of the dissolution of the Union. The General is an honest, though we think a misguided he thinks. The following paragraphs cannot fail to amuse as well as interest. He

this part of the contry, a party which called itself "The great Southern Rights party, but it is gone, and we now hear nothing of it—having heard nothing of it, we are left, to infer, that those, who composed it, having quietly slipped off, acting upon the old saw, "the least said, the sconest mended,"
"Our own opinion is that the great major-

"Our own opinion is that the great majority of these, who were found in its ranks, were there from a mistake in calculations, as to its popularity—and naving found out their mistake, they are no longer Scathern Rights, but good Union Democratic men, who are willing to waive even the right of who are willing to waive even the right of the person for a fat office. He is too young. There is now at the South a constraint of the most raven black locks to a hue of the person for a fat office. He is too young. There is now at the South a constraint of the person for a fat office. He is too young. There is now at the South a constraint of the person for a fat office. He is too young. There is now at the South a constraint of the person for a fat office. He is too young. who are willing to waive even the right of secession. There is now at the South a swinter as the driven snow; or "Leave no hair on the top of his head, of that we think we can inform our subscri-"great Democratic party"—as to the object of that we think we can inform our subscribers in a few words—it is to take to them whatever of the spoils, the people of orth can spare, or are willing to give

Ideas, like men, are gregarious, and it one should, by chance, enter that "lonely cell," it would withou and die from the said effects of suitary confinement. If the Fancy Young Main, should be struck with an idea, we have no doubt it would prove fatal.—No ass should be leaded with more than he can carry. The Fancy Young Man is a great attender at balls, theatres, and operas, and generally occupies the most conspicuous place he can select. At the theaspiceous place he causered. At the theatie, he always contrives to come in about the middle of the first act, and generally at an interesting part for by this means he succeeds in attracting an attention his well-dressed head, fashionable coat, and kingloves would not otherwise receive. His entrance into the box is always with a sort of easy swagger-a hard imitation of indifrence, as though he did not care, altho' a close observer can see that he is uneasy of these gentry are together, they will talk in a lond tone, much to the annoyance of those who wish to listen to Shakspear rather than to the puling, driveling nothings of youths guiltless of a thought. The Fancy Young Man's not complete without a quiz-zing-glass to his eye. When we read of zing-glass to his eye. he courtiers of Alexander the Great carrying their heads as de because the monarch was congenitally affected with a wry-neck we laugh at their servility and wonder at their weakness. A defect in the visual organs has become fashionable in high life; and now you can find few persons, male or temale, with any pretentions to Upper-Tendom, who are not short righted. That a physical defect should thus be assumed

as a distinction, is quite as absurd as the wry-neck fashion of Alexander's court. The Fancy Young Man would pass muster at the opera, if he only had discretion enough to conceal his ignorance of the art he professes to adore. He generally cries "bravel" in the wrong place, and invaria-bly misapplies the lew technical phrases which have found lodging in "the vast wilderness of his ignorance. We have ofwilderness of his ignorance. We have of-ten thought that the manager would confer a great benefit upon persons of this class if he would establish a fugle-man upon the stage, in order to make a sign when the applance should come in, and when it should be piaco and when forte. This would save a great many the trouble of

thinking.

The end of the Fancy Young Man is generally a miserable old age. He has fall up no stores of knowledge to relieve im when the dark hour of life comes, and

STRANGE MIRAGE.

The following from the Kingston corresppear to be almost sufficient to stagger On Wednesday right about 11 30, at an

evation of about five hundred feet in the dy, a large Steamer was visible for about complete, that I could observe the maincall dapping with the wind. The sky, in the immediate locale, was clear, the out ine of this regial Steamer being in darkness. I have just heard that the American mail I have recently received many commusteamer left Liverpool the day before, and it is possible that she was reflected.

This phenomenon, we are told, was frequently witnessed by our army, when in made on the deserts of Asia and Africa -The act of 1850 was intended so to Pecnita and Boracha apparently hanging

> gaged in the exercises of the Jubilee, was elearly attributed to the law of refraction ted by the side of the church, as a part of

cool retreats; but us they advanced the il-

the religious ceremony.

Frequent instances of mirage or looming Inm, very respectfully, your obedient have also occurred on our own lakes, but servant, D. C. GLENN, Alt'y, Gen.

Legal Binding of Railroad Subscriptions. —The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that all subscriptions to he capital stock of Ratiroad companies are binding. The Troy and Boston Railroad Benquary brought a suit against G. E. Trbbits, for the recovery of an impaid balance the subscription, but the Court decided in tayor of the Company, and undered a verdiet for the plaintiff for \$18,500, and inter-est from the time the calls were made.

The old logics are in the ascendant at Washington. White beards and bald heads have it all their own way. A full head of hair-

proaching hot weather. Young America wants a white hair dys. Apply at all the hotels at Washington. - N. Y. Hereid,